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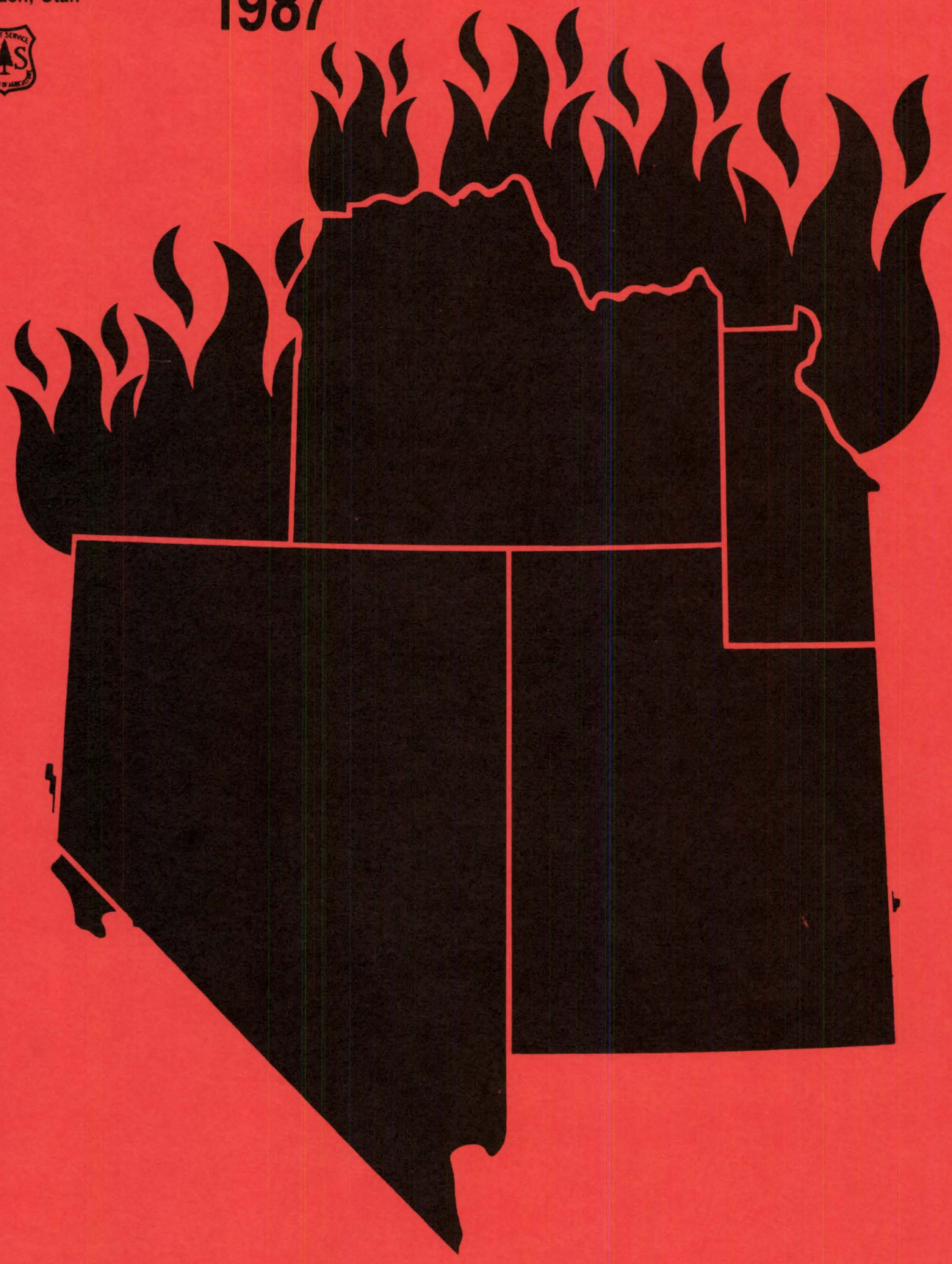
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION ANNUAL FIRE REPORT 1987



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Rocky Mountain Research Station

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
1987
FIRE REPORT

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CONTENTS

PAGE

1987 Fire Situation 1
Large Fire Incidents 4
Land Ownership Protection 6
Number of Fires by Size Class and Cause 8
Personnel Employed on Fire Management Activities 9
Smokejumper and Helitack Report 10
Percent of Total 1987 Fires by Statistical Cause 11
Percent of Total 1987 Acres Burned by Statistical Cause 12
National Forest Protection - Total Fires and 5-Year Average 13
National Forest Protection - Acres Burned and 5-Year Average 14
Number of Fires by Major Causes and Size Classes 15
Number of Wildfires by Statistical Causes 16
Number of Acres Burned by Statistical Causes (Inside Protection Boundaries) 17

1987 FIRE SITUATION

STATE OF IDAHO:

Although the 1987 fire season had the potential to be even more severe than 1986, a number of factors contributed to lessen the impact of the season, especially on BLM Lands.

The winter of 1986-1987 was unusually dry resulting in near record low snowpacks over much of the Region. April 1 snowpacks were in the 40 to 50 percent range in the Central Idaho Mountains and 55 to 65 percent in western Wyoming and along Idaho's southern border. Only during the drought year of 1976 were snowpacks lower. April and early May were dry and very warm, and snowpacks were essentially depleted a month to 6 weeks earlier than usual. The lack of rain during this period also hindered the growth of grasses on BLM lands.

The last half of May and the first part of June were wet and cool. However, the rain came too late to help elevation grasses as they were already cured. Dry lightning hit the Boise BLM District June 15, 1987, and set a number of fires which burned over 100,000 acres. This was the only large outbreak of fires on BLM land this season.

July was mild and wet with only limited fire activity. One project fire did occur on the Boise NF (Minneha Fire) but was person-caused. August turned warm and dry and as a result, fire activity began to increase. A number of project fires were noted, especially on the Boise and Payette NF's. Many of these were lightning-caused fires which occurred in Wilderness areas and as such were managed as natural prescribed burns. The largest of these was the Deadwood Fire which began August 3, 1987, and burned until early November.

September and October were the driest of this century with many locations reporting no precipitation for either month. Fire danger remained very high, inspite of the rapidly shortening days. New fire starts occurred not only in the Central Idaho Mountains but also in eastern Idaho and western Wyoming. Both the Targhee and Bridger-Teton NF's had project-size fires as did the Grand Teton National Park. Very little prescribed burning was accomplished these 2 months due to the high fire danger and the lack of the firefighting resources which were still committed to fires in California and Oregon. Rain and snow finally arrived in November, and a few Forests were able to do some prescribed burning.

A total of 290,869 acres was burned on the Boise Fire Weather District this year. This is down considerably from the 697,000+ acres that were burned in 1986. However, much of this decrease in acreage can be attributed to the BLM which overall had a near to slightly below average fire season. Over 90,000 acres, about the same as 1986, were burned on National Forest land. However, unlike last year, most of this acreage occurred in Wilderness areas.

Many factors contributed to this long fire season, a season that hit a number of National Forests hard but one that was relatively average for much of the area. These include:

1. The very low winter snowpack and dry spring that produced early season drought conditions throughout the Fire Weather District. The mid-May Palmer Drought Index indicated extreme to severe drought conditions over the entire district. This resulted in very low fuel moistures in forest fuel but a relatively light grass crop on BLM Lands.

2. A wet and mild July which tempered the fire danger when it normally reaches a peak.

3. Less lightning than normal and only a minimal number of days with dry lightning.

4. And finally and most importantly, the very dry fall which extended the fire season into late

October, well past the time it usually ends. Most of the fire activity in eastern Idaho and western Wyoming occurred in September and October as did most of the acreage burned in the central Idaho Wilderness fires.

STATE OF NEVADA:

Summer arrived early to the Western States with numerous lightning-sparked brush fires throughout Nevada and the eastern Sierras during April and May. Neighboring California's worst fears were becoming reality when fires ravaged Pebble Beach on the Monterey Peninsula in late May. The implications were best described in a quote by Jerry Partain, Director of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, in the July 6, 1987, edition of the Reno Gazette Journal. He stated, "California's fire danger is so severe that every inch of the state has the potential to go up in smoke. More catastrophic fires are only a matter of time."

In late June, another fire disaster struck near Carson City when an 800-acre brush fire quickly destroyed two expensive homes and forced the evacuation of several north Carson City residences, including the Eagle Valley Children's Home.

From late May through July, there were periods of wetting thundershowers and even a mid-July snowstorm that helped to reduce the fire danger somewhat. These showers mainly alleviated the brush fire danger, but heavier fuels along the eastern Sierra Nevada were not so quick to recover. A devastating blaze broke loose in the small California community of Woodfords in late July. Known as the Acorn Fire, over 6,500 acres of timber and brush were charred in less than 24 hours. Over 24 homes were destroyed, and many others threatened. Miraculously, there was no loss of life. The fire epitomized the growing wildland-urban interface problem facing firefighters throughout the west.

Several other brush fires quickly followed across northern Nevada including a 5,000-acre fire in the vicinity of Jiggs near Elko and another 14,000-acre fire south of Winnemucca in early August. Mid to late August continued active with lightning-sparked brush fires. Elko County had a complex of five fires totaling over 12,000 acres. Other fires in the headlines included a 500-acre timber fire which threatened Mammoth Lakes in California.

A siege of dry thunderstorms crept northward along the Sierra Nevada into southern Oregon during late August into early September. This touched off one of the worst fire outbreaks in California history. The sheer number of lightning fires quickly exhausted both firefighters and equipment supplies. Many of the fires, mainly in northwest California and southern Oregon, continued until late October when light rains finally arrived. Nearly three-quarters of a million acres of valuable timber and wildlife habitat were destroyed in the California fires. One of the worst fires occurred in the Reno District near the small town of Milford, located between Reno and Susanville. Known as the Clarke Complex, over 39,000 acres burned with suppression costs totaling 3.1 million dollars. Firefighters were constantly battling fierce winds in the successful effort to protect the town.

The fire season continued volatile through October as dry weather continued. Late October rains from the subtropics brought a sigh of relief and marked the close of the Reno fire weather season in early November.

The table below indicates the amount of burned acreage by agency:

Agency	No. of Fires	Total Acreage
Bureau of Land Management	670	73,711 acres
Humboldt National Forest	25	4,175 acres
Nevada Division of Forestry	340	17,524 acres
Toiyabe National Forest	171	7,638 acres

STATE OF UTAH:

The 1987 fire season started with the month of May being very pleasant, not quite so hot with normal to above normal rains. This also characterized the month of June, making the first 2 months of the fire season very relaxed for our fire-going personnel.

July however, became quite hot with very little wetting rain and a number of dry lightning storms adding to the number of fires that occurred during the season. The monsoons hit during the early part of August and continued to be quite wet until the later part of the month.

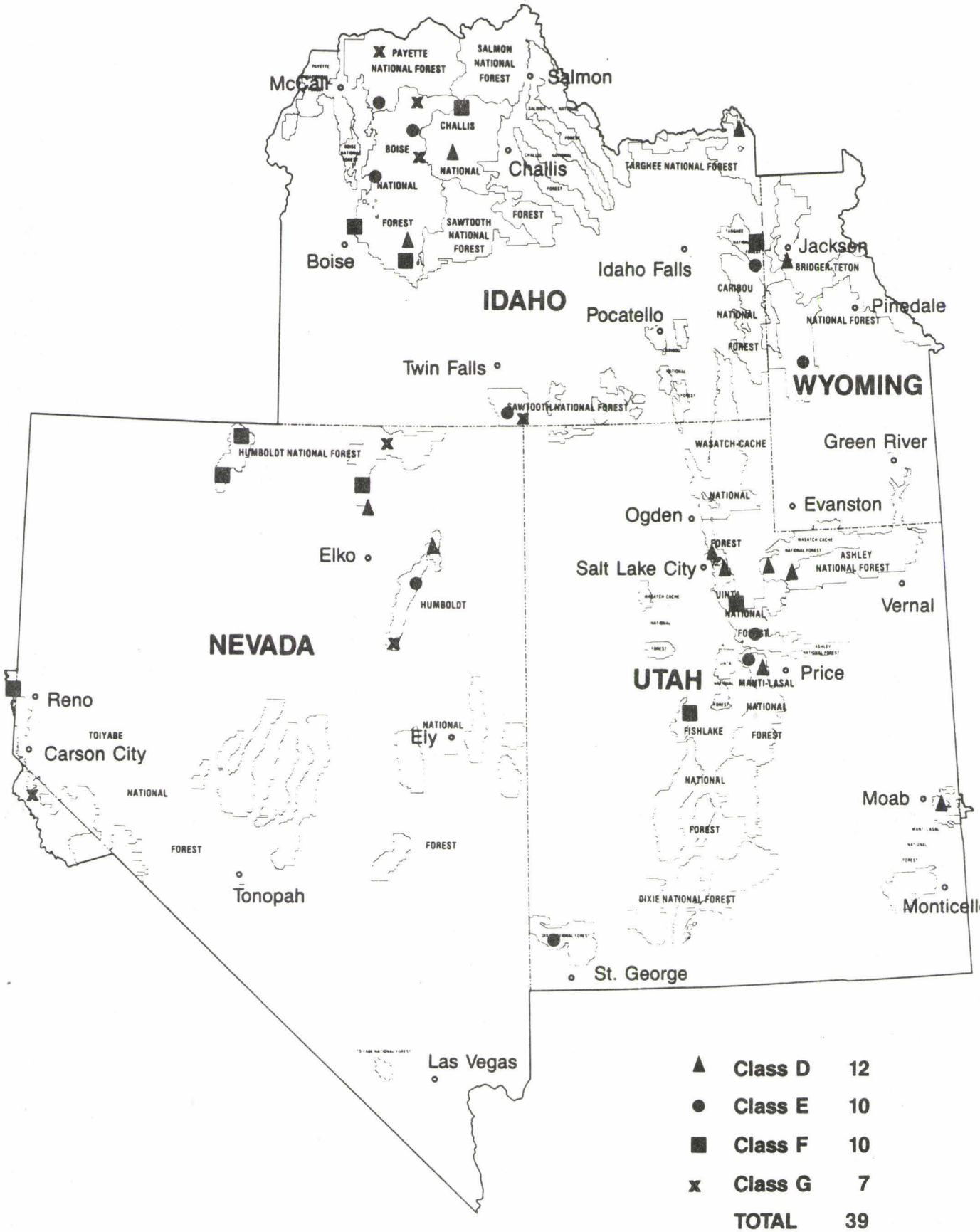
September was characterized by its usual warm, dry weather and beautiful Indian summer days. In summary, this was a very normal year for the Utah Forests and our cooperative agencies.

LARGE FIRE INCIDENTS

STATE	NATIONAL FOREST	NAME OF FIRE	DATE FIRE STARTED	SIZE CLASS	STATISTICAL CAUSE
Idaho	Boise	Minneha	7/13	F	Human
Idaho	Boise	Barber Flat	6/15	D	Lightning
Idaho	Boise	Cherry Gulch	6/19	E	Lightning
Idaho	Boise	Deadwood	8/4	G	Lightning
Idaho	Boise	Dollar	8/4	E	Lightning
Idaho	Boise	Twin Creek	6/15	E	Lightning
Wyoming	Bridger-Teton	Pole Draw Fire	9/24	D	Human
Wyoming	Bridger-Teton	Suzies Fire	10/19	E	Human
Idaho	Challis	Tappan Gulch	9/14	F	Human
Idaho	Challis	Hindman Lake	8/29	D	Human
Utah	Dixie	Black Hills	7/15	E	Lightning
Utah	Fishlake	Little Oak Creek	6/13	F	Lightning
Nevada	Humboldt	South Fork	9/25	F	Human
Nevada	Humboldt	Smith Creek	9/14	D	Human
Nevada	Humboldt	Freeport	8/22	F	Unknown
Nevada	Humboldt	Table Plateau	8/21	G	Lightning
Nevada	Humboldt	Little Thorpe	8/21	E	Lightning
Nevada	Humboldt	Lindsey Creek	8/3	G	Lightning
Nevada	Humboldt	Little Bassett	6/21	F	Human
Nevada	Humboldt	Spring Canyon	9/12	D	Lightning
Nevada	Humboldt	Gully	9/20	E	Human
Nevada	Humboldt	East Quinn	10/12	F	Human
Utah	Manti-LaSal	Cedar Knoll	9/18	D	Lightning
Utah	Manti-LaSal	Bennion Creek	10/11	E	Human
Utah	Manti-LaSal	2-Mile Fire	8/16	D	Human
Idaho	Payette	Mann Creek	9/2	G	Lightning
Idaho	Payette	Farrow Creek	9/20	G	Human
Idaho	Sawtooth	Harrington	9/2	G	Human
Idaho	Sawtooth	Freds Mound	8/8	E	Human
Idaho	Targhee	Spring Canyon	9/25	F	Lightning
Idaho	Targhee	Chick Fire	8/31	D	Human
Idaho	Targhee	Upper Fall Creek	9/_	E	Lightning
Nevada	Toiyabe	Acorn	7/29	G	Human
Nevada	Toiyabe	Balls Canyon #2	6/13	F	Lightning
Utah	Uinta	Squaw Creek	8/5	F	Lightning
Utah	Uinta	Big Jane	6/30	E	Lightning
Utah	Wasatch-Cache	Centerville	10/9	D	Human
Utah	Wasatch-Cache	Ensign Fire	8/3	D	Human
Utah	Wasatch-Cache	Swift Canyon	7/4	D	Lightning

SIZE CLASS (ACRES) - D (100-299), E (300-999), F (1000-4999), G (5000+)

1987 LARGE FIRES



▲	Class D	12
●	Class E	10
■	Class F	10
x	Class G	7
	TOTAL	39

Forest	State	INSIDE FOREST SERVICE PROTECTION BOUNDARIES								National Forest Land Protected by Others
		PROTECTED BY THE FOREST SERVICE							S&P-Protected by State and FS (Under mutual assistance agreements)	
		State and Private Land (Include county and municipal land)				Other Federal Land	National Forest Land	TOTAL		
		Fee Basis	Offset Basis	Reimbursement Suppression Cost Only	Without Reimbursement					
ASHLEY	UTAH WYOMING				21,685 480		1,285,437 91,959	1,307,122 92,439	8,624	
BOISE	IDAHO	125,995	69,000			23,440	2,054,417	2,388,265		115,413
BRIDGER-TETON	WYOMING			40,086			3,412,541	3,412,541		
CARIBOU	WYOMING UTAH IDAHO	22,153					6,948 6,955 1,081,128	6,948 6,955 1,103,281		
CHALLIS	IDAHO	9,012			8,328		2,514,974	2,532,314		
DIXIE	UTAH						1,884,468	1,884,468	83,444	
FISHLAKE	UTAH						1,424,479	1,424,479		
HUMBOLDT	NEVADA				146,185		1,368,821	1,515,006	105,525	1,100,000
MANTI-LASAL	UTAH COLORADO					640	1,307,188 27,105	1,307,828 27,105	79,619	32,000
PAYETTE	IDAHO	152,083	73,997			56,145	2,320,550	2,602,775	101,000	
SALMON	IDAHO	12,707				132,480	1,358,592	1,503,779		412,432
SAWTOOTH	IDAHO UTAH	10,850	8,591		20,867		2,067,608 63,703	2,099,325 72,294		3,680
TARGHEE	IDAHO WYOMING	4,938				18,235	1,516,836 293,659	1,540,009 293,659	45,578 2,440	
TOIYABE	CALIFORNIA NEVADA	134,264			14,730	391	634,424 2,571,364	768,688 2,586,467	61,786	78,046
UINTA	UTAH				9,803	25,800	731,035	766,638	69,177	81,755
WASATCH-CACHE	UTAH WYOMING	5,487	25,690		31,525 420	178,000	1,259,421 37,762	1,500,123 38,182		56,085
TOTALS		477,489	177,278	40,086	253,603	435,131	29,321,374	30,780,690	557,193	1,879,411

State	INSIDE FOREST SERVICE PROTECTION BOUNDARIES								
	PROTECTED BY THE FOREST SERVICE								
	State and Private Land (Include county and municipal land)								
	Fee Basis	Offset Basis	Reimbursement Suppression Cost Only	Without Reimbursement	Other Federal Land	National Forest Land	TOTAL	S&P-Protected by State and FS (Under mutual assistance agreements)	National Forest Land Protected by Others
CALIFORNIA	134,264					634,424	768,688		
COLORADO						27,105	27,105		
IDAHO	337,737	142,997		29,195	230,300	13,207,763	14,063,406	149,018	527,845
NEVADA				160,915	391	3,940,185	4,101,473	105,525	1,194,306
UTAH	5,487	34,281		83,880	204,440	7,962,685	8,269,906	240,864	173,520
WYOMING			40,086	900		3,542,262	3,543,162	8,624	
TOTALS	477,488	177,278	40,086	274,890	435,131	29,314,424	30,773,740	504,031	1,895,671

1987
NUMBER OF FIRES
BY SIZE CLASS AND CAUSE

SIZE CLASS IN ACRES	LIGHTNING	PERSON-CAUSED	TOTAL
A (.25 or less)	466	187	653
B (.26 - 9.99)	156	86	242
C (10.0 - 99.99)	24	22	46
D (100.0 - 299.99)	2	11	13
E (300.0 - 999.99)	8	6	14
F (1,000.0 - 4,999.99)	6	3	9
G (5,000.0 or more)	3	6	9
TOTAL	665	321	986

STATISTICAL CAUSE	NUMBER OF FIRES	ACRES BURNED
Lightning	665	70,977
Equipment	32	1,151
Smoking	47	133
Campfire	127	13,555
Debris Burning	33	3,005
Railroad	0	0
Incendiary	32	2,317
Children	9	46
Miscellaneous	41	17,934
TOTAL	986	109,118

1987
PERSONNEL EMPLOYED ON FIRE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

CATEGORY	NUMBER	
	SUB-TOTAL	TOTAL
1. Regular appointed personnel		
a. Full-time fire protection	83	
b. Part time fire protection	130	
c. Others used on presuppression	149	
d. Others used on suppression	634	
		993
2. Seasonal or short-term personnel		
a. Regular fire protection	468	
b. Others some time on fire protection work	851	
c. Emergency firefighters	2,469	
		3,788
3. Number of casual employees on fire suppression	1,164	
4. Casual employees hired for first time (Included in Item 3)	576	
5. GRAND TOTAL		5,945

USDA-FOREST SERVICE

SMOKEJUMPER AND HELITACK REPORT

CALENDAR YEAR: 1987

REGION: Four

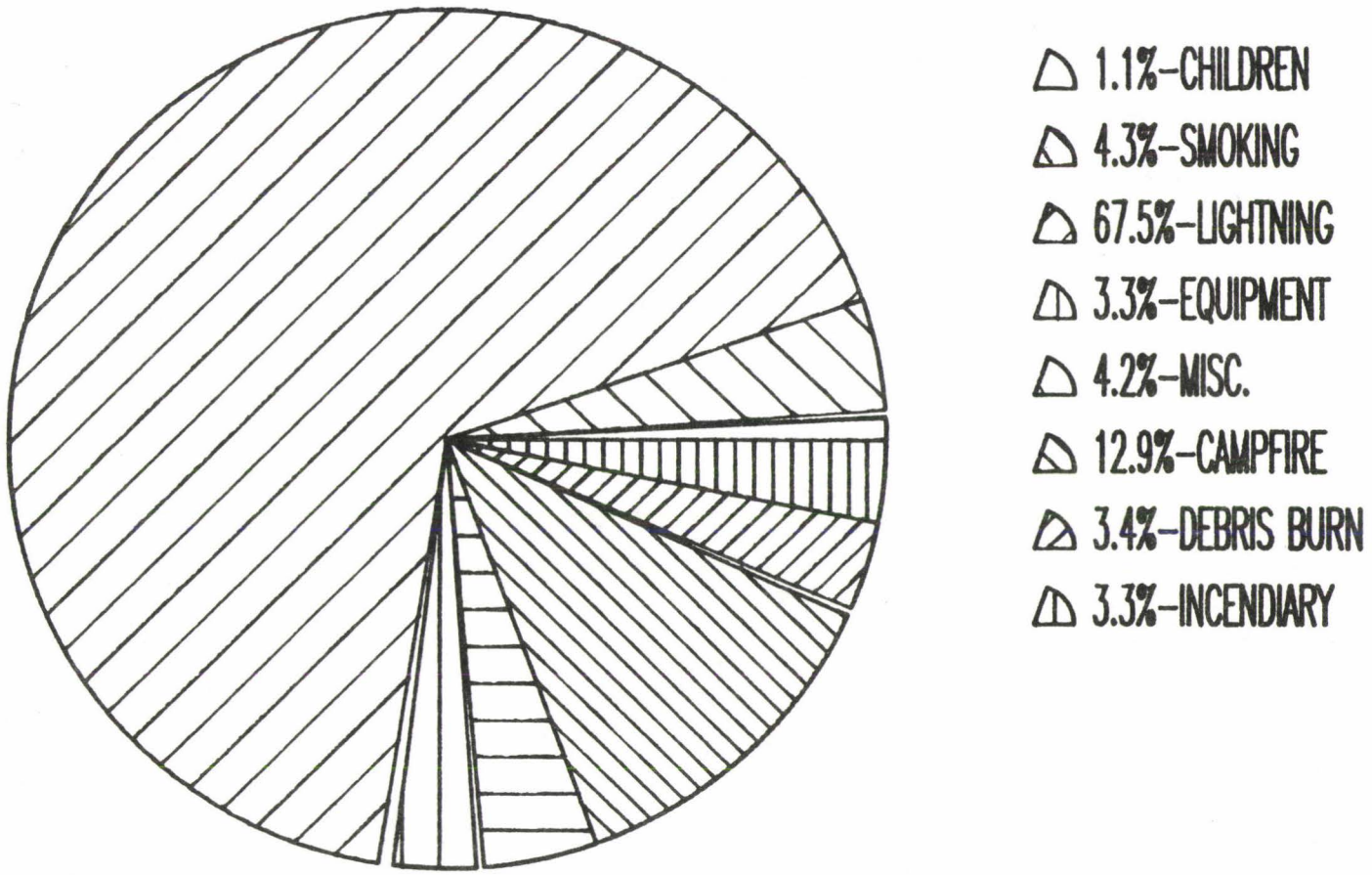
INSTRUCTIONS:

Item 1 - Permanent bases only. Exclude temporary satellite bases.
Item 2 - Planned strength of unit. Do not include non-fire goers.
Item 3b - Exclude fires where initial attack is by jumpers or crewmen.
Item 5 - For smokejumpers report on fires jumped only. For helitack report only on fires where travel is by helicopter. Include travel time to and from fires.

ITEM	SMOKEJUMPERS		HELITACK
	Home Region	From Other Regions	Crewmen
1. Number of bases	1		7
2. Number of jumpers or crewmen	67		48
3. Number of fires attacked or jumped			
a. Initial attack	80	33	203
b. Follow-up	15	8	266
c. Total	95	41	469
4. Number of person-jumps to fires	482	78	57
5. Person-days on fires	1,754	278	1,827

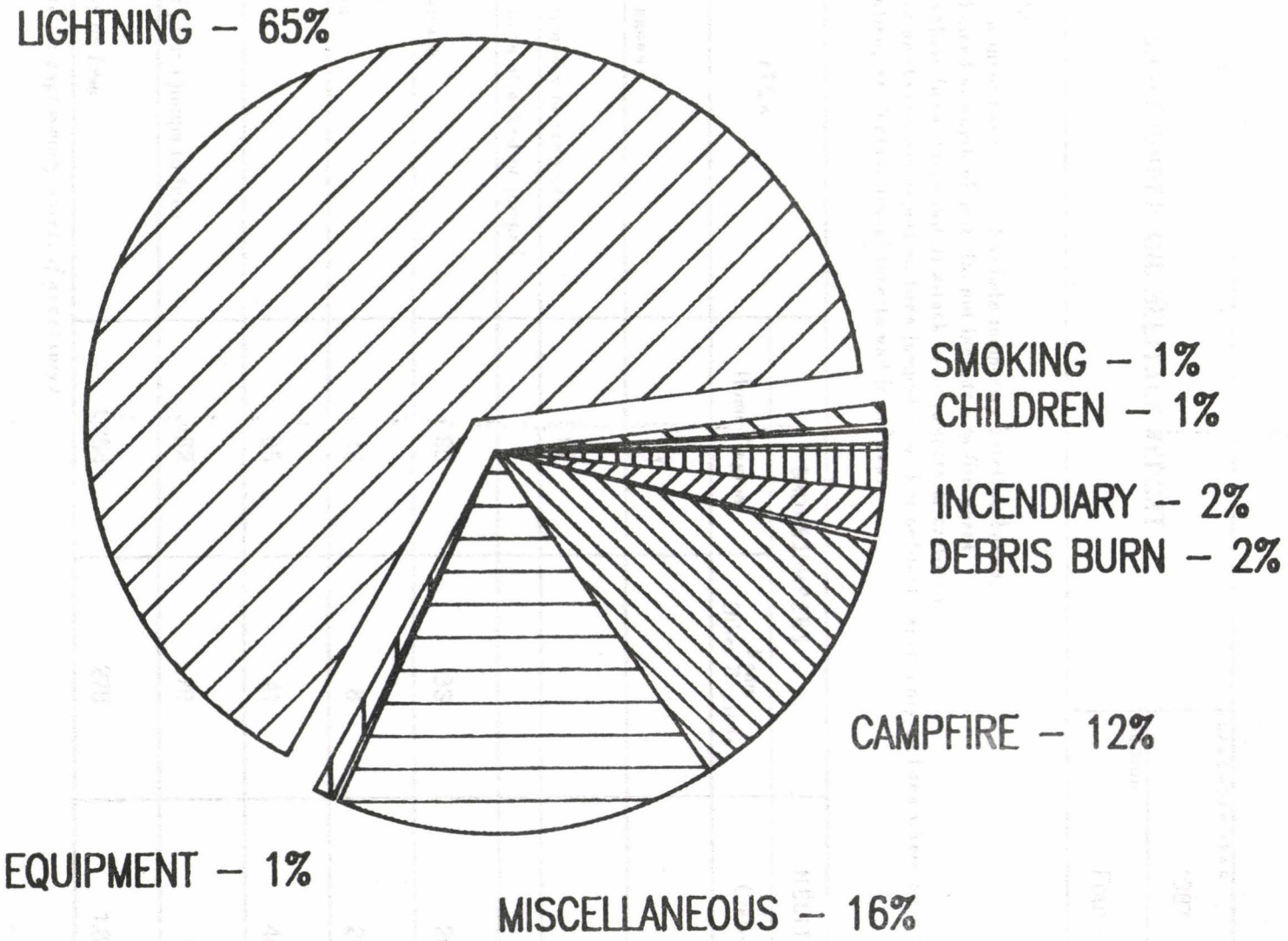
Remarks *(Use for explanatory notes, if necessary)*

PERCENT OF TOTAL 1987 FIRES
BY STATISTICAL CAUSE



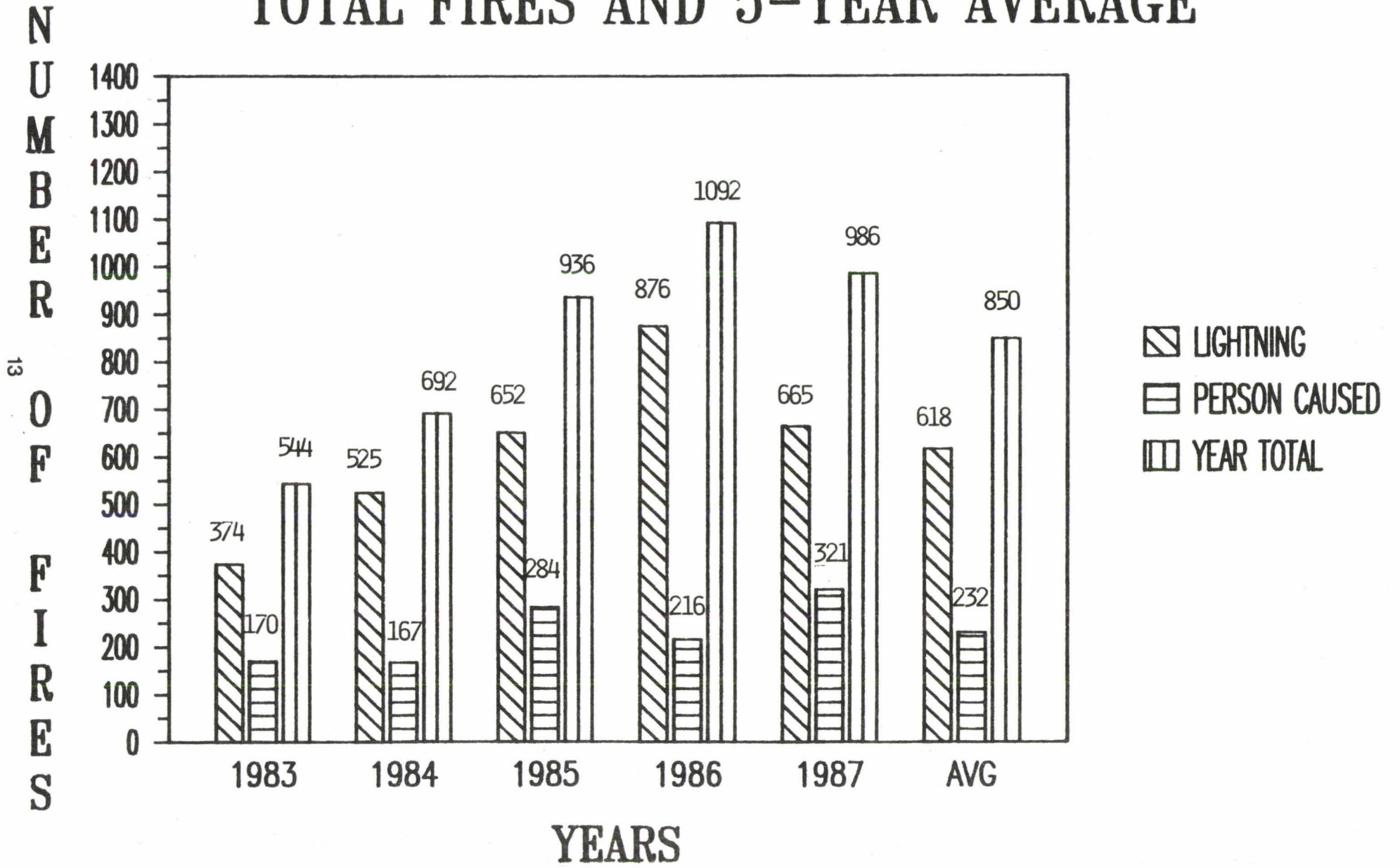
986 TOTAL FIRES

PERCENT OF TOTAL 1987 ACRES BURNED BY STATISTICAL CAUSE

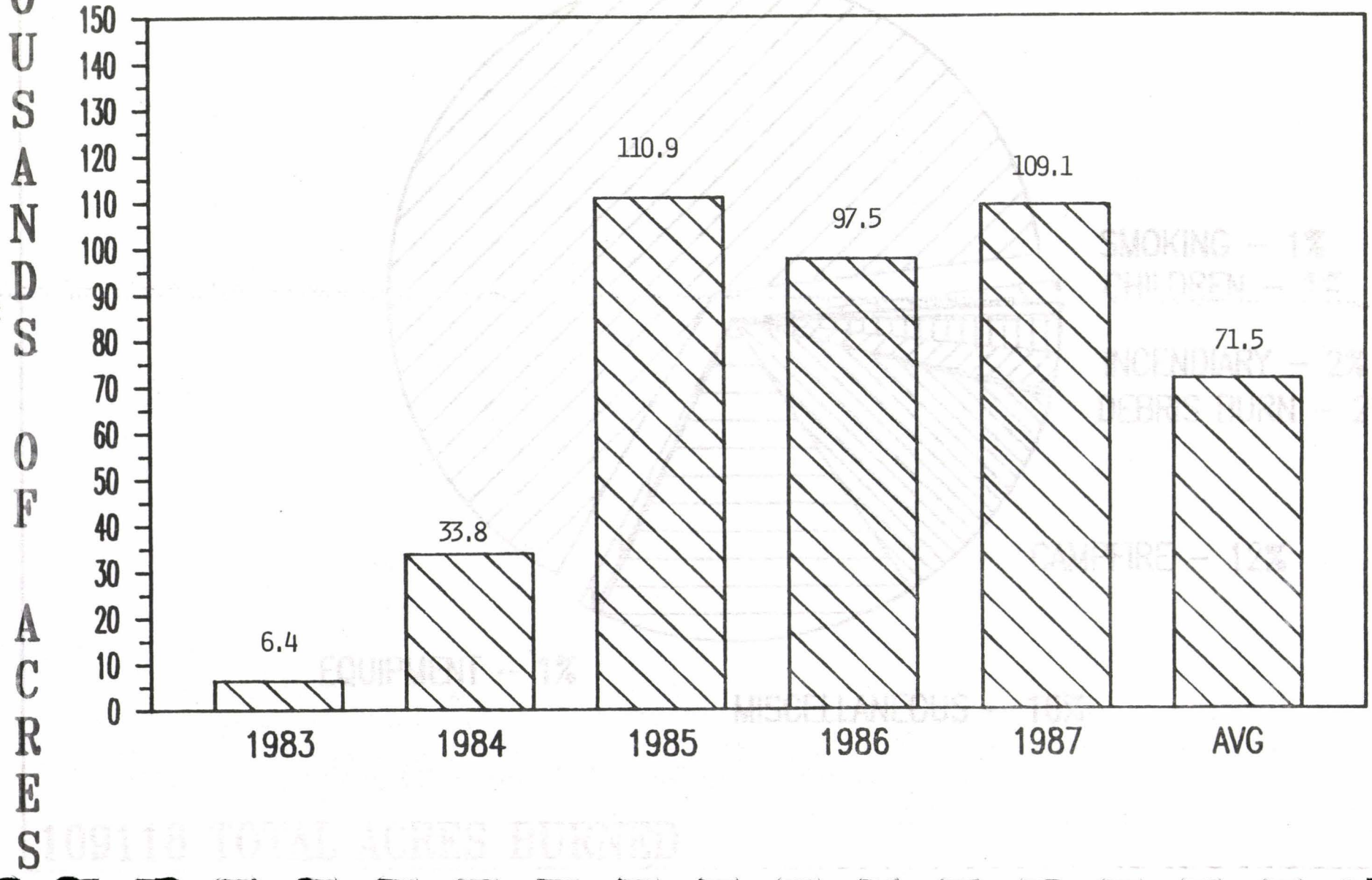


109118 TOTAL ACRES BURNED

NATIONAL FOREST PROTECTION
TOTAL FIRES AND 5-YEAR AVERAGE



NATIONAL FOREST PROTECTION
ACRES BURNED AND 5-YEAR AVERAGE



NUMBER OF FIRES BY MAJOR CAUSES AND SIZE CLASSES
ANNUAL FIRE REPORT 1987

Forest	State	Acres	CLASS A 0-.25 Acres	CLASS B .26-9 Acres	CLASS C 10-99 Acres	CLASS D 100-299 Acres	CLASS E 300-999 Acres	CLASS F 1,000-4,999 Acres	CLASS G Over 5,000 Acres
ASHLEY	UTAH	Lightning	15	1	-	-	-	-	-
		Person-Caused	7	2	2	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	22	3	2	-	-	-	-
BOISE	IDAHO	Lightning	75	40	5	1	2	-	1
		Person-Caused	19	19	3	1	-	1	-
		TOTAL Fires	94	59	8	2	2	1	1
BRIDGER-TETON	WYOMING	Lightning	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Person-Caused	15	2	1	1	1	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	21	2	1	1	1	-	-
CARIBOU	IDAHO	Lightning	3	4	2	-	-	-	-
		Person-Caused	6	7	2	-	1	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	9	11	4	-	1	-	-
CHALLIS	IDAHO	Lightning	4	5	-	-	-	-	-
		Person-Caused	15	4	1	1	-	1	-
		TOTAL Fires	19	9	1	1	-	1	-
DIXIE	UTAH	Lightning	42	7	3	-	1	-	-
		Person-Caused	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	46	8	4	-	1	-	-
FISHLAKE	UTAH	Lightning	43	12	2	-	-	1	-
		Person-Caused	2	6	2	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	45	18	4	-	-	1	-
HUMBOLDT	NEVADA	Lightning	6	10	2	-	2	2	1
		Person-Caused	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
		TOTAL Fires	6	10	3	1	3	3	3
MANTI-LASAL	UTAH	Lightning	15	9	1	-	1	-	-
		Person-Caused	5	1	2	1	1	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	20	10	3	1	2	-	-
PAYETTE	IDAHO	Lightning	76	18	4	-	-	-	1
		Person-Caused	15	13	-	-	1	-	1
		TOTAL Fires	91	31	4	-	1	-	2
SALMON	IDAHO	Lightning	21	9	3	-	-	-	-
		Person-Caused	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	21	10	3	-	-	-	-
SAW-TOOTH	IDAHO	Lightning	14	4	-	-	-	-	-
		Person-Caused	25	4	1	1	1	-	2
		TOTAL Fires	39	8	1	1	1	-	2
TARGHEE	IDAHO	Lightning	10	3	-	-	1	1	-
		Person-Caused	19	8	-	2	-	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	29	11	-	2	1	1	-
TOIYABE	NEVADA	Lightning	111	30	-	-	-	1	-
		Person-Caused	23	4	1	-	-	-	1
		TOTAL Fires	134	34	1	-	-	1	1
UINTA	UTAH	Lightning	15	4	2	-	1	1	-
		Person-Caused	16	7	1	1	-	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	31	11	3	1	1	1	-
WASATCH-CACHE	UTAH	Lightning	10	-	-	1	-	-	-
		Person-Caused	16	7	4	2	-	-	-
		TOTAL Fires	26	7	4	3	-	-	-
TOTAL		Lightning	466	156	24	2	8	6	3
		Person-Caused	187	86	22	11	6	3	6
		TOTAL Fires	653	242	46	13	14	9	9

NUMBER OF WILDFIRES BY STATISTICAL CAUSES
REGION 4 ANNUAL FIRE REPORT 1987

			PERSON CAUSED												
Forest	ST		Light-ning	Equip-ment	Smok-ing	Camp Fire	Debris Burning	Rail-road	Arson	Child-ren	Misc.	Total Person Caused	Total All Causes	Not In FS	NF Land Out Protects
ASHLEY	UT	National Forest	16	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	11	27		
		Total All Land	16	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	11	27	0	0
BOISE	ID	National Forest	116	3	7	11	3	0	2	2	3	31	147		
		Total All Land	124	4	8	13	4	0	3	2	9	43	167	20	0
BRIDGER-TETON	WY	National Forest	6	1	3	12	0	0	0	0	2	18	24		
		Total All Land	6	1	4	12	1	0	0	0	2	20	26	1	1
CARIBOU	ID	National Forest	8	0	0	6	5	0	1	0	2	14	22		
		Total All Land	9	1	0	6	6	0	1	0	2	16	25	1	2
CHALLIS	ID	National Forest	7	0	3	5	0	0	1	0	4	13	20		
		Total All Land	9	0	4	6	7	0	1	0	4	22	31	11	0
DIXIE	UT	National Forest	52	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	56		
		Total All Land	53	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	6	59	2	1
FISHLAKE	UT	National Forest	58	0	1	2	0	0	3	2	2	10	68		
		Total All Land	58	0	1	2	0	0	3	2	2	10	68	0	0
HUMBOLDT	NV	National Forest	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23		
		Total All Land	23	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	6	29	3	3
MANTI-LASAL	CO	National Forest	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
		Total All Land	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	UT	National Forest	23	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	8	31		
		Total All Land	24	1	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	10	34	2	1
PAYETTE	ID	National Forest	97	1	7	14	0	0	1	0	3	26	123		
		Total All Land	99	1	7	15	1	0	2	0	4	30	129	6	0
SALMON	ID	National Forest	33	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	34		
		Total All Land	33	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	34	0	0
SAWTOOTH	ID	National Forest	17	5	4	9	1	0	13	1	0	33	50		
		Total All Land	18	5	4	9	2	0	13	1	0	34	52	0	2
TARGHEE	ID	National Forest	7	7	4	7	0	0	3	0	2	23	30		
		Total All Land	7	8	4	7	3	0	3	0	2	27	34	4	0
	WY	National Forest	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	10		
		Total All Land	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	0
TOIYABE	CA	National Forest	98	1	4	5	1	0	0	0	7	18	116		
		Total All Land	114	1	4	7	2	0	0	1	8	23	137	21	0
	NV	National Forest	28	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	5	33		
		Total All Land	28	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	6	34	1	0
UINTA	UT	National Forest	21	3	3	13	0	0	0	0	2	21	42		
		Total All Land	23	3	3	14	2	0	0	0	3	25	48	5	1
WASATCH-CACHE	UT	National Forest	11	6	2	13	0	0	4	3	1	29	40		
		Total All Land	11	6	2	13	0	0	4	3	1	29	40	0	0
REGION 4 TOTAL		National Forest	630	29	43	119	11	0	29	8	29	268	898		
		Total All Land	665	32	47	127	33	0	32	9	41	321	986	77	11
ALL REGIONS TOTAL		National Forest	630	29	43	119	11	0	29	8	29	268	898		
		Total All Land	665	32	47	127	33	0	32	9	41	321	986	77	11

NUMBER OF ACRES BURNED BY STATISTICAL CAUSES
(INSIDE PROTECTION BOUNDARIES)
REGION 4 ANNUAL FIRE REPORT 1987

				PERSON CAUSED								
Forest	ST		Light-ning	Equip-ment	Smok-ing	Camp Fire	Debris Burning	Rail-road	Arson	Child-ren	Misc.	Total All
ASHLEY	UT	National Forest	2	0	1	56	0	0	0	0	0	59
		Total All Land	2	0	1	56	0	0	0	0	0	59
BOISE	ID	National Forest	50886	11	10	2	101	0	0	40	2256	53306
		Total All Land	50939	12	10	3	102	0	1	40	2258	53365
BRIDGER-TETON	WY	National Forest	1	0	2	635	18	0	0	0	0	656
		Total All Land	1	0	2	635	18	0	0	0	0	656
CARIBOU	ID	National Forest	90	0	0	6	814	0	0	0	0	910
		Total All Land	90	0	0	6	917	0	0	0	0	1013
CHALLIS	ID	National Forest	11	0	0	4161	0	0	113	0	1	4286
		Total All Land	12	0	1	4161	31	0	113	0	1	4319
DIXIE	UT	National Forest	409	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	410
		Total All Land	410	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	411
FISHLAKE	UT	National Forest	843	0	1	1	0	0	59	1	3	908
		Total All Land	843	0	1	1	0	0	59	1	3	908
HUMBOLDT	NV	National Forest	6371	200	0	0	425	0	1345	0	3655	11996
		Total All Land	6421	200	0	0	425	0	1345	0	3655	12046
MANTI-LASAL	CO	National Forest	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
		Total All Land	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	UT	National Forest	341	248	35	211	0	0	0	0	0	835
		Total All Land	342	248	60	211	0	0	0	0	0	861
PAYETTE	ID	National Forest	5967	0	2	8	0	0	5	0	6541	12523
		Total All Land	6054	0	2	8	2	0	215	0	6542	12823
SALMON	ID	National Forest	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
		Total All Land	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
SAWTOOTH	ID	National Forest	6	634	1	8378	1445	0	3	0	0	10467
		Total All Land	6	634	1	8378	1445	0	3	0	0	10467
TARGHEE	ID	National Forest	2901	4	1	2	32	0	100	0	0	3040
		Total All Land	2901	4	1	2	37	0	100	0	0	3045
	WY	National Forest	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
		Total All Land	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
TOIYABE	CA	National Forest	50	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3671	3723
		Total All Land	1056	0	1	3	20	0	0	0	5472	6552
	NV	National Forest	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		Total All Land	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
UINTA	UT	National Forest	1530	0	53	3	0	0	0	0	1	1587
		Total All Land	1703	0	53	20	8	0	0	0	3	1787
WASATCH-CACHE	UT	National Forest	111	53	0	67	0	0	481	3	0	715
		Total All Land	111	53	0	67	0	0	481	5	0	717
REGION 4 TOTAL		National Forest	69605	1150	107	13535	2835	0	2106	44	16128	105510
		Total All Land	70977	1151	133	13555	3005	0	2317	46	17934	109118
ALL REGIONS TOTAL		National Forest	69605	1150	107	13535	2835	0	2106	44	16128	105510
		Total All Land	70977	1151	133	13555	3005	0	2317	46	17934	109118

COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

The Ashley National Forest has continued with cooperative agreements with the Uinta Basin wildland fire control agencies. These agencies include:

BIA-Uinta/Ouray Indian Agency
BLM-Vernal District
NPS-Dinosaur National Monument
State Lands and Fire Department (SL&FD) - Uinta, Daggett, and Duchesne Counties

The BLM, SL&FD, and the Ashley National Forest continued the Interagency Dispatch Center (UBFC) in Vernal, Utah.

The agreement with Rock Springs BLM was continued with the Flaming Gorge Ranger District authorizing initial attack action in the Little Mountain area. The purpose of the agreement is to decrease the initial attack response time in the high resource value timber in this area.

Again this year, three agencies contributed to the Big Piney Interagency helitack operation. There was a seven-person crew—four from Bridger-Teton National Forest and three from Rock Springs BLM. It is apparent that with the general trend in downward budgets, the future of the helitack crew is dim since the BLM and Grand Teton National Park use of the crew has been low and funding by them limited.

The Park Service's use of the helicopter has decreased since the National Park Service helicopter in Yellowstone National Park, only 1 hour away, has now been approved for rappelling operations by the Office of Aircraft Service. In addition, Mountain Rotors, a local company, has been approved for all uses, including rappelling, and is only 15 minutes away from Lupine Meadows.

As in the past, a large portion of fires have been detected by the public. The concerned citizens, including permittees and aircraft pilots, have provided a detection program that the Forest has not been able to provide for a number of years. In addition to the citizens, the BLM has continued to provide the Forest with lightning detection maps that have proven to be instrumental in developing a more cost-effective air patrol on high risk days.

The Challis National Forest, Idaho Falls BLM, and the Salmon BLM have an agreement whereby protection responsibility is exchanged on large areas of land. This season the Forest took suppression action on 11 fires on BLM lands protected by the Forest. The BLM took suppression action on one fire on National Forest lands protected by the BLM. It is hoped this agreement will continue.

The Custer County Sheriff's office provided for night dispatch coverage with a remote radio.

Agreements were in effect with local businesses, and on many occasions their services were required this season with very good results.

Interagency cooperation continues to increase in effectiveness among the Cedar City BLM, Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks, and the Dixie National Forest in operation of the Cedar City Interagency Dispatch Office, the Interagency team members of the southwestern overhead teams, and the Color Country Fire Crews. These will continue with emphasis towards an Interagency approach to solving common fire problems and fire training.

The Fishlake National Forest and Richfield District BLM cooperated again for the tenth consecutive year in the operation of the Richfield Interagency Dispatch Office. In January,

agreements were signed between agencies that formally allow for the dispatch of the closest resources available. Closest forces dispatching was first utilized last fire season. The Forest took initial action on several BLM fires, and the BLM did likewise for the Forest. This has proved to be quite effective in reducing response time and suppression costs for both agencies.

The Fishlake NF also cooperated with the Millard County and Beaver County Fire Wardens in suppressing fires on federal, state, and private land in each county.

The Sevier County Sheriff's Office provided paging service for the Richfield Interagency Dispatch Office for the entire fire season. It is expected that this will continue next year also.

The Richfield District BLM and the State of Utah greatly assisted the Fishlake NF on a complex prescribed burn at Langdon Mountain (Richfield Ranger District) by providing personnel and engine support.

The Fishlake NF provided extensive support to the Richfield District BLM when their dispatcher left early in the season and a permanent replacement could not be provided for the remainder of the season. This involved training a BLM volunteer and providing office coverage on several weekends.

With the advent of the Bristlecone National Park, the Elk District BLM, Park Service, and the Humboldt National Forest entered into a tri-agency agreement that worked well for the most part in this its initial year.

One more Honor Camp (part of the Nevada Prison System) is in the planning process for the northeastern Nevada area bringing the total to four, if it is completed as planned. We used the Conservation Fire Crews from these camps on several fires. The Ely Honor Camp has a food support unit that has worked very well in northeastern Nevada. The unit was used on three project fires this year.

The agreement with the Duck Valley Reservation for organizing the 20-person handcrew is meeting with great success. A Crew Liason Officer from the Humboldt NF is sent out with each dispatch, and everyone is pleased with this arrangement.

Even though the Payette National Forest was busy with its own fire season, they provided assistance to Regions 1, 5, 6, and 10, as well as other Forests in Region 4. They also supplied personnel, aircraft, and supplies to the BLM, states of Alaska, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, the Idaho Fish and Game, and Southern Idaho Timber Protection Agency. In return, they received assistance from Regions 1 and 6, the Idaho BLM, and other Region 4 National Forests.

The Salmon National Forest received excellent cooperation from other agencies this season, especially the Salmon District BLM.

Excellent cooperation was received from neighboring Forests, especially the Bitterroot and Payette NF's, and the Region 1 Fire Center in Missoula.

Region 1 Fire Cache is of great value to the Salmon National Forest by being only about 3 hours away via road, allowing the Salmon NF to supply a fire camp within 6-12 hours.

Cooperation between the Sawtooth National Forest and the Shoshone and Burley BLM Districts continues to be excellent. A close working relationship with Shoshone BLM, including backup from BLM's helicopter, helped with coverage during the large fires. They continue to work closely with training, helitack, the air tanker base, and an Interagency Class II team. The Interagency Class II team was used on fires both on the Forest and Shoshone BLM.

The Targhee National Forest was assisted many times this year by the Interagency Fire Control Center at West Yellowstone who provided them with the use of their retardant reload base, smokejumpers, engines, and overhead. During two of the fires on the Gallatin National Forest, the Targhee NF assisted initial attack efforts with engines from the Henrys' Fork Fire Management Zone.

Excellent cooperation exists between the Idaho Falls BLM and the Targhee NF. When available resources were low, BLM provided crews and backup needed to patrol protection areas. The Targhee NF also assisted BLM many times with Forest personnel and equipment.

United States Sheep Experiment Station (USSES) employees assisted the Targhee NF with several fires on the Dubois Ranger District and Targhee Regular Crew dispatches this fire season. No fires occurred on USSES lands that the Targhee NF now protects, and good communications exist with the Idaho State Office. During this fire season, only one fire occurred on state property.

The Toiyabe National Forest received assistance from many sources during the 1987 Fire Season. These included: BLM, BIA, CDF, NDF, as well as USFS resources from Regions 4 and 5. In addition, a number of volunteer and paid fire departments assisted with the Acorn and Balls Canyon Fires.

The cooperative effort among the Bureau of Land Management, the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, the National Weather Service, and the Division of State Lands and Forestry continued in 1987.

The Division of State Lands and Forestry continued to provide a manager for the Interagency Fire Center. All the agencies cooperated again in putting on Interagency fire training sessions this spring.

Initial attack operations conducted on a closest-use-of-forces-concept worked very well and helped in a reduction of initial attack cost for all agencies. Much more needs to be done in this area of the program to expand cooperation.

The Utah National Guard was activated for the Pole Canyon Fire on the Kamas Ranger District, October 6, 1987. Six - 6x6 personnel-carrier vehicles were used with support personnel to haul supplies from the fire cache in Salt Lake City to the fire camp and were released on October 13, 1987.

Because of the Interagency cooperation, three Interagency Class II teams were again established and dispatch, coordination, and rotation of the teams were handled by the Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, for this fire season. All teams were utilized during the 1987 season.